

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

By using a porous material formed by calcining an active material as an electrode of a non-aqueous solvent secondary battery, the volume of a dead space in the electrode contained in a container of the constituted battery is reduced, thereby to increase an electric capacity per unit volume. By using the porous material as the electrode material, rather a powder material, the active material is sufficiently brought into contact with an electrolyte solution, electrically. Furthermore, the amount of a metal foil as a current collecting material and a conductive material are reduced or use of them is made unnecessary, and an electric capacity per unit weight is increased in comparison with the prior art. When the porous sintered material has a plate-like shape, the thickness is from 100  $\mu$  m to 2 mm. The porous sintered material contains pores of an average diameter of 0.1 to 100  $\mu$  m in the proportion of 15 to 60% based on the total volume, and an average wall thickness between the pores is not more than 40  $\mu$  m.

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